

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY, 1933

VOL. SIXTEEN

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NUMBER ONE



SULLIVAN - HARRELL SCIENCE HALL



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Announcements 1933-1934
 Forty-Second Session
 Begins Wednesday, September 13th
 Recitations Begin September 15th

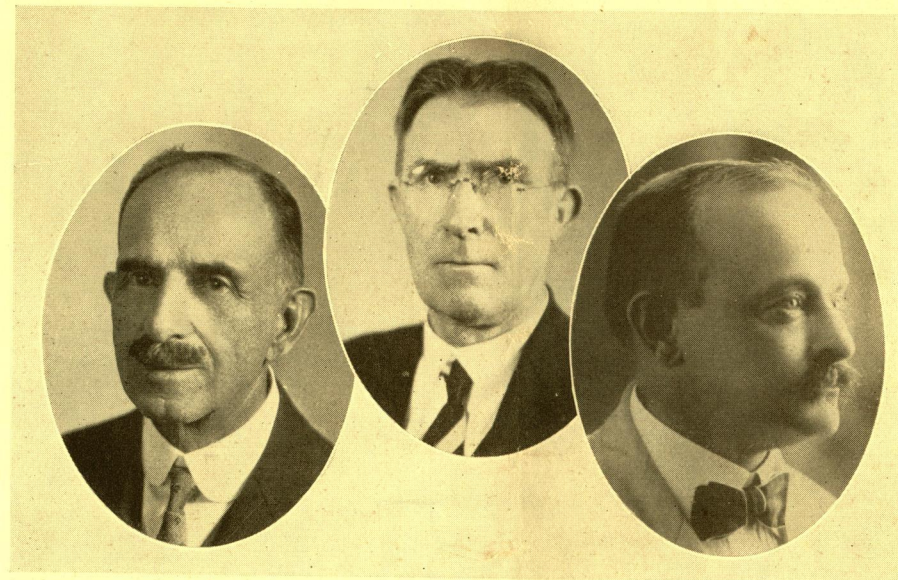
Millsaps College Bulletin

JACKSON, MISS.

VOL. XVI

JANUARY, 1933

NUMBER 1



PROFESSORS SULLIVAN, HARRELL, LIN

Foreword

This publication is intended to present all the information in regard to Millsaps College which a high school graduate and his parents might wish to have before them in deciding the important question, "What next?"

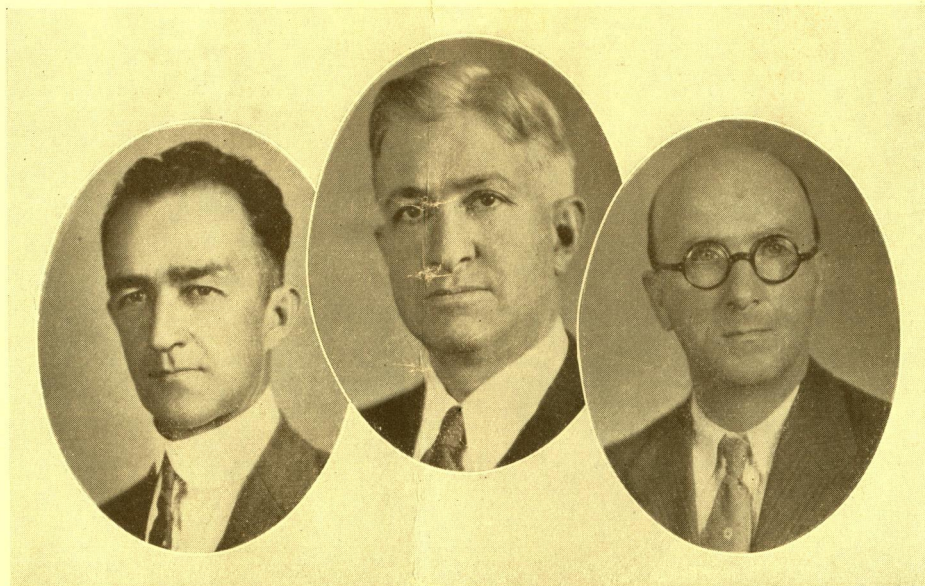
Whether the high school graduate should continue his educational training in college is not considered in this bulletin. This question will probably be answered by conditions, economic and otherwise. The American people as a whole are thoroughly convinced of the value of a college education. Two considerations should, however, be borne in mind (1) that profitable employment will be harder than ever to secure, and (2) that it will cost less than ever before, and probably less than at any time in the future, to spend these depression years in college, getting ready for aggressive and successful endeavor when prosperity shall have returned.

This bulletin will endeavor to answer the question, "What college should the successful Mississippi high school graduate choose?" It sets forth the salient features of the work and organization of Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. The faculty, the training and experience of each member, the courses offered, the necessary expenses, the many cultural advantages offered by Jackson, the Capital City of Mississippi, and some idea of student life and activities other than scholastic are presented herein. Many of the pictures are taken from the Bobashela which is published annually by the senior class.

It is believed that all the facts necessary to a choice of Millsaps College are presented here and those who want to be sure of admission should forward the registration fee at once as indicated on the last page of this bulletin.

If more detailed information is desired before registering, however, we shall be glad to send our complete catalogue, upon request.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY AND ASSISTANTS



JENKINS

SANDERS

WHITE

DAVID MARTIN KEY
President and Professor of Ancient Languages
(President's Home, Campus)
B. A., Central College, 1898; M. A., Vanderbilt University, 1906; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1916; LL. D., Emory University, 1926.

JOHN MAGRUDER SULLIVAN
Professor of Chemistry and Geology
(2 Park Ave.)
B. A., Centenary College, Louisiana, 1887; M. A., University of Mississippi, 1890; M. A. Vanderbilt University, 1897; Ph. D., Vanderbilt University, 1900.

GEORGE LOTT HARRELL
Professor of Physics and Astronomy
(812 Arlington Ave.)
B. S., Millsaps College, 1899; M. S., Millsaps College, 1901.

J. REESE LIN
Professor of Philosophy and History
(712 Arlington Ave.)
B. A., Emory College; M. A., Vanderbilt University.

BENJAMIN ERNEST MITCHELL
Professor of Mathematics
(727 Arlington Ave.)
B. A., Scarritt-Morrisville College, 1900; M. A., Vanderbilt University, 1908; Ph. D., Columbia University, 1916.

ALBERT GODFREY SANDERS
Professor of Romance Languages
(735 Arlington Ave.)
B. A., Yale University, 1907; Rhodes Scholar, 1907-1910; B. A. University of Oxford (Honors School), 1910; M. A., Ibid, 1914.

ALFRED PORTER HAMILTON
Professor of Latin and German
(777 Belhaven Ave.)
B. A., Southern University, 1908; M. A., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; Ph. D., Ibid, 1923.

MILTON CHRISTIAN WHITE
Professor of English
(1715 Edgewood Ave.)
B. A., Southern University, 1910; M. A., Harvard University, 1914.

GEORGE W. HUDDLESTON
Emeritus Professor of Ancient Languages
(1321 North President Street)
B. A., Hiwassee College, 1883; M. A., Hiwassee College, 1886.

ROSS HENDERSON MOORE
Assistant Professor of History
(333 Millsaps Ave.)
B. A., Millsaps College, 1923; M. A., University of Chicago, 1928.

BENJAMIN ORMOND VAN HOOK
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Athletic Director
(Founder's Hall)
B. A., Millsaps College, 1918; M. A. Vanderbilt University, 1922.

ELIZABETH CRAIG
Assistant Professor of French
(610 North State Street)
B. A., Barnard College, Columbia University, 1922; M. A., Columbia University, 1930.

MAGNOLIA SIMPSON
Assistant Professor of Latin
(1507 North West Street)
B. A., Millsaps College, 1924; M. A., University of Pennsylvania, 1927.

CHARLES FRANKLIN NESBITT
Associate Professor of Religious Education
(1405 North West Street)
A. B., Wofford College, 1922; B. D., Emory University, 1926.

MRS. W. O. BRUMFIELD
Director of Physical Education for Women
(Country Club Place)
B. A., Cumberland University, 1922.

The College Faculty and Assistants - Continued.



MOORE

MRS. STONE

VAN HOOK

FRANKLIN COLBERT JENKINS
Professor of Education
(1302 N. Congress St.)
B. S., University of Mississippi, 1913; M. A., Peabody College, 1925.

MRS. J. L. ROBERTS
Director of Piano
(710 East Poplar Blvd.)
A. B., B. M., Whitworth College; Sherwood Music School; American Conservatory; Pupil of Elizabeth McVoy, Albert Berne, Georgia Kober, Silvio Scionti, Walter Keller. Special work with Josef Lhevinne, Fannie Bloomfiel, Zeisler, and Percy Grainger.

FRANK SLATER
Director of Voice and Director of Band
(820 Oakwood Avenue)
B. M., New Orleans Conservatory of Music; Student Royal College of Music, Manchester, England. Pupil of John Francis Harford and Madame Marie Brema. In New York, pupil of F. H. Haywood. Special opera coaching work with Sol Alberti and Emil Polak.

NUMA F. WILKERSON
Assistant Professor of Biology
(729 Fairview Ave.)
A. B., Duke University, 1921; M. A., Duke University, 1923.

ROBERT HENRY HAYNES
Assistant Professor of History and Education
(Founder's Hall)
B. A., University of Tennessee, 1912; M. A., George Peabody College, 1927.

TRANNNY LEE GADDY
Head Coach
(Burton Hall)
B. S., Mississippi A. & M. College, 1917.

MRS. MARY BOWEN CLARK
Assistant Librarian
Head of Circulation Department
(Millsaps Campus)
M. E. L., Whitworth College

FLORENCE LEACH
Assistant Librarian
Head of Catalogue Department
(809 Fairview Ave.)
B. S., George Peabody College, 1930; Certificate in Library Science, George Peabody College, 1930.

MRS. HENRY W. COBB
Instructor in Spanish
(Canton Road)
B. A., St. Lawrence University, 1901.

MRS. MARY B. STONE
Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of English
(1612 N. State Street)
B. A., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1908; M. A., Peabody College, 1928.

PREASLEY JACKSON RUTLEDGE
Associate Professor of Religion
(Millsaps Campus)
A. B., Southwestern, 1912; M. A., University of Texas, 1918; D. B., University of Chicago, 1927.

GERTRUDE DAVIS
Assistant Professor of English
(Mims Place)
B. A., Whitworth College, 1912; Ph. B., University of Chicago, 1916; M. A., University of Chicago, 1927.

J. B. PRICE
Instructor in Chemistry and Mathematics
(Galloway Hall)
B. S., Millsaps College, 1926; M. S., University of Mississippi, 1928.

Thorough Scholarship

The strongest claim Millsaps College has to make on the attention of those who are selecting their college is her well established reputation for thorough work. She has a tradition of sound scholarship. Other schools may be known for their brilliant social functions, or victorious athletic teams, but Millsaps College, while not neglecting these things, is known and recognized because of her strong faculty, and her insistence upon sound scholarship.

It is a cardinal principle at Millsaps that the educational value of definite and complete mastery of a course of study is many times as great as only average or mediocre accomplishment. Accordingly, the entire organization of the curriculum is designed to place the emphasis on and reward steady systematic accomplishment of the tasks of the college.

Requirement

Fifty per cent of all college courses must be mastered in such degree that the work may be rated by the instructor as good, or twenty-five per cent so thoroughly as to be rated excellent, if the student is to be graduated or promoted from class to class. On the other hand, the value of a more meager or general knowledge of part of the subjects studied is recognized by allowing the student to complete seventy-five per cent of all degree courses with only a passing grade.

Every two weeks a check upon the work of all students is made and those who are reported as not doing satisfactory work in two subjects are required to report to study hall where they are given special assistance in supervised study for two hours of each evening for the following two weeks. Many students find this special assistance very helpful. If, however, a student cannot or will not succeed in passing a major portion of his work, he is promptly dropped at the end of any term. This policy, in which Millsaps was a pioneer, is now followed by many other first class colleges.

Privileges

The diligent and successful student is given a definite degree of freedom and responsibility in going about his work. He is left to make out his own program of study and diversion, except for the two or three recitation periods per week in each course. He is, to some extent, released from the obligation to file excuses for absences, even from the recitation periods, in proportion as his work has been successful during the preceding term. Finally, his achievement is recognized and rewarded by *reduction in tuition charges*.

The insistence of Millsaps College on a reasonable degree of industry has been more than justified by the academic record of her students and by the achievements of her graduates both in the life of the state and in advanced studies in graduate and professional schools.

Some years ago in the state-wide survey of Mississippi made under the auspices of the State Department of Education, Millsaps College rated ahead of all the other educational institutions of the state *and on a par with the colleges of the entire Country*.

In a recently published study of the aptitude scores of 34,507 freshmen in 131 colleges and universities of the United States, the average was stated to be 140. The average score of all freshmen of 1930 at Millsaps was 145, while the average of the two upper sections was approximately 170. The report of the state survey above referred to says: "*Millsaps has secured a reputation for high scholarship and thorough training.*" A survey of the colleges of the Methodist Church made by Dr. B. Warren Brown in 1930 again refers to "the reputation of the institution for scholarship as at *Millsaps*."

Millsaps Graduates at the Leading Universities

A student will not be admitted to advanced study at the best graduate schools who has not had thorough training attested by a degree from a standard college. The thoroughness of the work done at Millsaps is proven by the success of her graduates in this form of endeavor. A recent survey of the achievements of Millsaps students at graduate and professional schools during the past 3 years shows that over 20 per cent of our graduates are thus inspired with scholarly ambition as compared with the average for Southern colleges of 15 per cent.

The following table, summarizing the reports of success of 101 Millsaps students who have been enrolled in graduate and professional schools in the past three years, shows that 96.84% are successful; 84.21% have a record that is definitely good; and 33.68% made the highest record of "excellent."

Rating in Graduate work	Number	Percentage
Poor	3	3.16
Passable	12	12.63
Good	48	50.53
Excellent	32	33.68
Number not reported on	6	
Total	101	100.00%

The following statements about individual students are representative:

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA:

"I am glad to report that the grades at the University of North Carolina were unusually high."

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

"Judging by the results attained here he must have had satisfactory ground work in his undergraduate work at Millsaps College."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL:

"It gives me genuine pleasure to report that these students did conspicuous work and stood practically at the head of the class during the whole of the three years."

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA:

"From his record, I should say that the work at Millsaps is very well done * * * * My experience in the case of men who have been graduated from Millsaps is that they are excellent in quality and have adequate undergraduate training in the essential subjects."

PEABODY:

"Has led the class all year."

NORTHWESTERN:

"Master's degree was granted at the end of the year * * * * He is very highly thought of in the department where he has been working."

STANFORD UNIVERSITY:

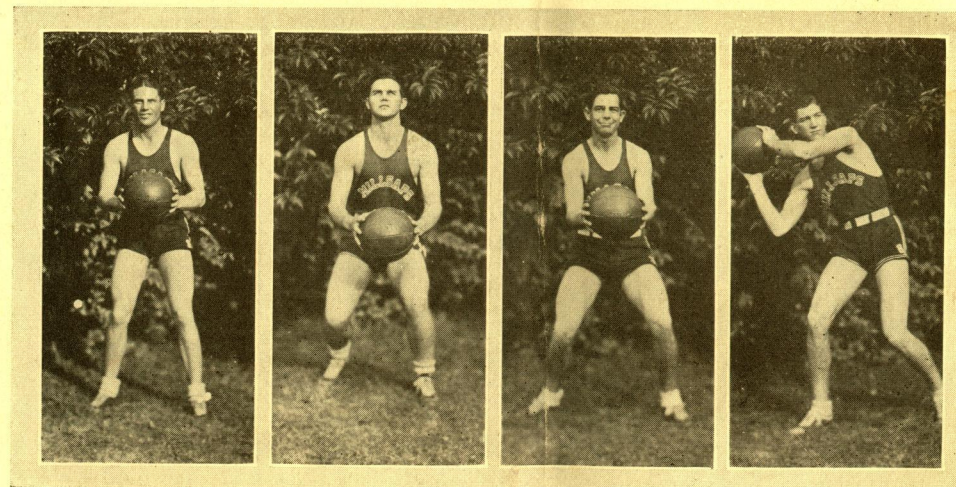
"Made an excellent record here during the last autumn quarter. She carried 16 units of work and received a grade of A in all of them."

EMORY UNIVERSITY:

"There are at present four Millsaps graduates doing work in the Candler School of Theology, all doing work of excellent quality."

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA:

"Your graduates on the whole have done well in our graduate school. Their undergraduate training has seemed to be sufficient and they have been unusually fine spirited."



Athletics

The football season recently closed was a thrilling one, if not a brilliant success. Coach Gaddy's team of sophomore players gave an excellent account of themselves, but were nosed out by a single point in three of their contests. After this year's experience, his group of brilliant backfield men should be able, in next season's games, to show their heels to their opponents and make for Millsaps an unusual record of victories. Such backs as Felder, Dase Davis, Caillevet, Brumfield and Anderson have few equals in state football, and, supported by a competent and fast charging line, they are expected to furnish many a thrill to football spectators in 1933.

Both the varsity and the freshman basketball teams "look good" in their initial contests. The freshmen were impressive in their victory over the strong Raymond team and the varsity, despite recent lack of a practice floor, lost by three points only to the Murray Teachers of Kentucky. Millsaps' basketball team should, as usual, be among the leaders in Dixie Conference, and S. I. A. A. ranks.

In baseball, Coach Gaddy faces the task of building a new team; almost the entire squad of varsity players last year were lost by graduation.

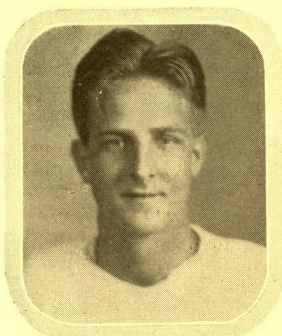
Our tennis team in 1933 will be composed largely of sophomores, but they are of such caliber as to guarantee a successful season. The manager's schedule calls for another trip through Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Our track team last season showed rapid development, and the Millsaps entries in pole-vault, broad jump, relay, and the dashes won impressive victories. The winning of the track meet against the Choctaws was especially gratifying.

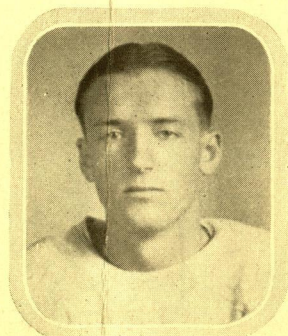
Again, Mrs. Brumfield is building her girls' basketball team. She has at her command a number of good players, and is planning an interesting schedule of games. Millsaps girls in general receive great benefit from their systematic course in rhythmic dancing and gymnastic exercises.

Intramural tournaments are held in each sport except football. Rivalry is keen among the various groups which struggle for the various cups, symbols of intramural championships. Each session, more than ninety per cent of the male students engage in some form of comprehensive sport.

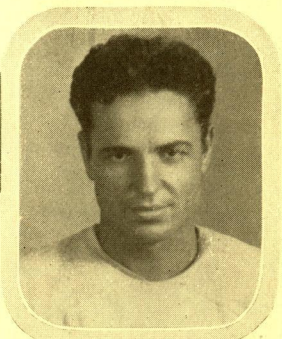
To every student making any team for the first time, the Millsaps Athletic Association gives a purple sweater. This is true of the girls' sports as well as of the boys'. Freshman sweaters have numerals; the sweater awarded to the varsity player carries the coveted M.



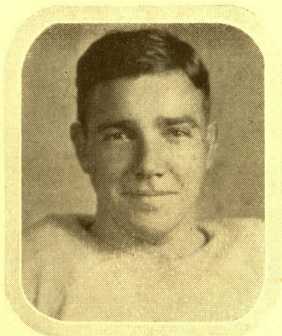
HOLLOMAN



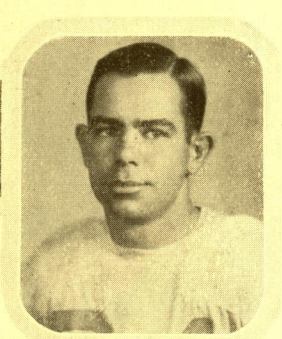
TYNES



D. DAVIS



MORRISON



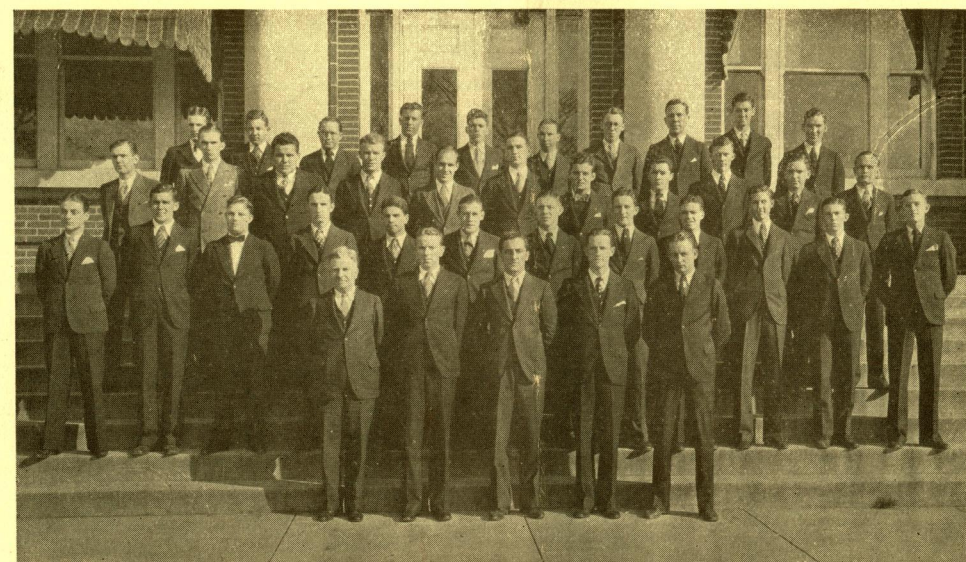
F. DAVIS

Cultural Opportunities

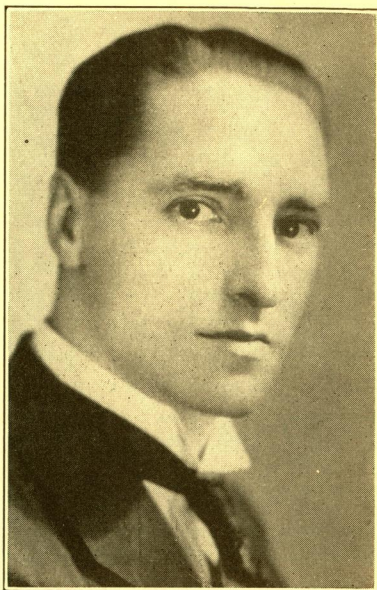
Apart from the development of the various class room exercises and the formal courses of study, the college student will naturally be eager to come in touch with the best in the vivid life of our times in thought, music, and art. The location of his college in a large city enables a student to utilize his leisure in forming many contacts and gaining experiences of the greatest value and interest. In Jackson, the capital and metropolis of Mississippi, one may see and hear the best that comes to Mississippi—preachers, singers, statesmen, musicians. Among the great personalities that have visited Jackson in recent years are Herbert Hoover, Charles Lindbergh, Harvey Couch, Robert A. Millikan, Paderewski, Alton Parker, who accompanied Byrd to the South Pole, Lieutenant Walter Hinton, who piloted the NC-4, the first airplane to fly across the Atlantic, E. H. Sothorn and Sir Phillip Ben Greet, the greatest Shakesperean actors of our day.

The annual meetings of the Mississippi Educational Association and very many other state and national conventions, bring to Jackson the outstanding leaders in the intellectual, industrial and artistic life of the state and nation. The state legislature in its biennial sessions and the various executive and judicial officials, whose headquarters are in the capitol, present opportunities for the Mississippi youth studying at Millsaps to learn first hand of the movements and problems that will determine the future of his state.

Finally, the churches and congregations of Jackson, both numerically and in spiritual and intellectual vigor, are dominant influences in the religious life of the state. Here you are at the center of things. Here your very hours of relaxation and diversion may be used to build up rather than dissipate your resources.



GLEE CLUB 1932



MR. FRANK SLATER

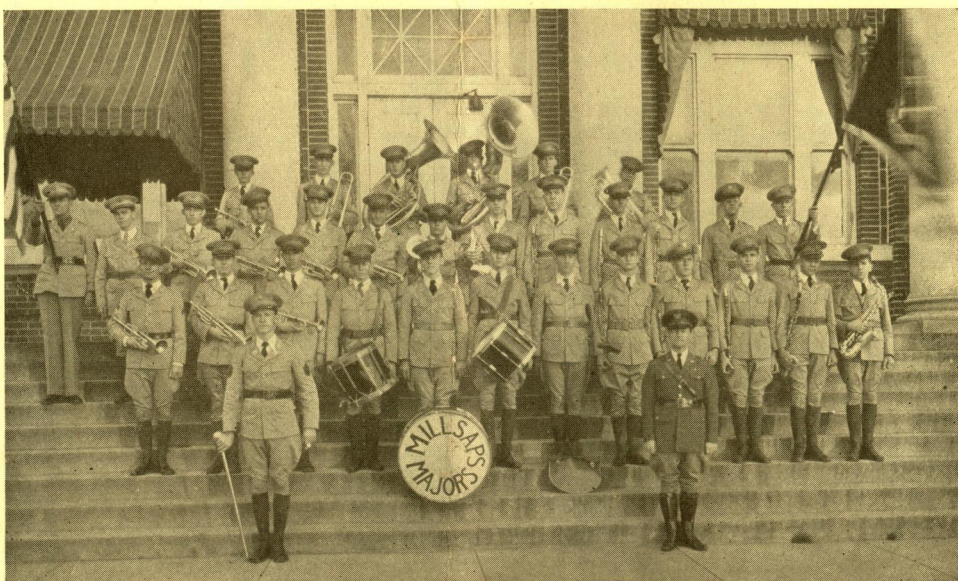
Department
of
Music



MRS. J. L. ROBERTS

The Music Department of Millsaps College was organized in 1928. The value of music in cultural development and in intellectual training is now very generally recognized and the department at Millsaps is made co-ordinate with the other departments of instruction and courses counted for credit towards a degree. Thus in both the A. B. and B. S. courses, music may be chosen as the major and a total of 24 semester hours earned. Plans are under way to secure recognition of and membership in the National Association of Schools of Music.

Credit up to twenty-four hours may be offered toward A.B., and B.S. degrees for both the theoretical and practical work in the Music Department. Candidates for college degrees who elect music as a major will be required to complete the junior requirements in piano.



THE MILLSAPS BAND

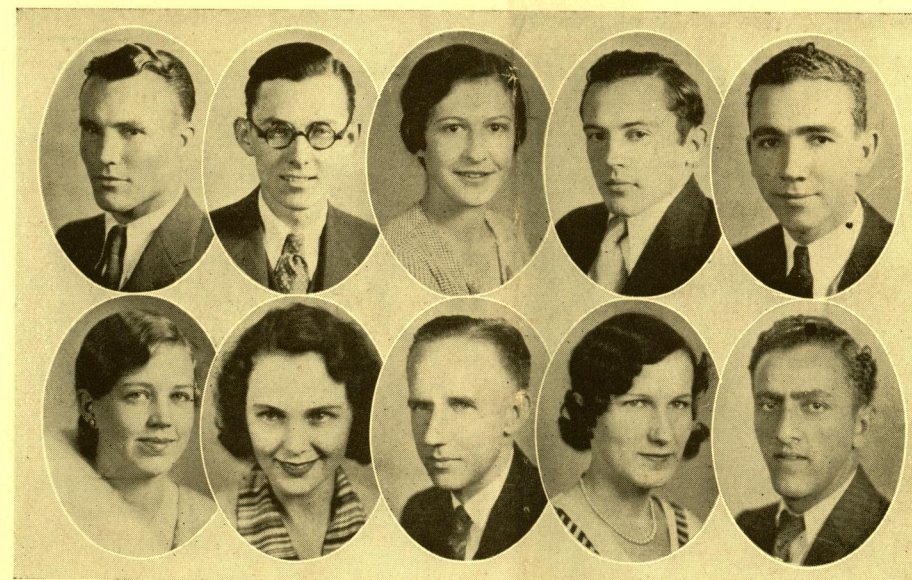
Student Activities

Various student organizations manifest the different interests and avocations of a representative body of students. Several Greek Letter fraternities bring congenial groups together for fellowship and relaxation. Attractive club rooms are provided in chapter houses, some of which are owned by the local chapters and are located on the campus. The Galloway, the Philomathean, and the Lamar literary societies maintain the traditional interest in debate and oratory. Millsaps' leadership in forensic interests is shown by the fact that the State High School Debate Tournament has been held at Millsaps for many years, and by the fact that the college teams have won a large majority of their contests in recent years.

The Kit Kat Club and Chi Delta Phi bring together those interested in writing. The Purple and White, the campus weekly, and the Bobashela, the year book, afford also an opportunity for publication. Every year, too, a substantial number of Millsaps students serve an apprenticeship on the local dailies and earn part of their expenses in real newspaper work.

For the musically inclined, there are several organizations, the Girls' Glee Club, the Men's Glee Club, the Millsaps Band, Orchestra, etc. Each of these organizations gives several public entertainments during the year. The glee clubs make several trips. Since WJDX has been on the air, the Millsaps organizations broadcast a program every Wednesday at 5:00 p. m.

The student community also expresses in a number of organized activities the moral and religious life of its members. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have influential chapters to which most of the students belong. For several years, the Millsaps Y has been a leader in the state in extension work, sending out delegations for establishing Hi-Y clubs and leading in regional Hi-Y conferences. Besides the Ministerial League, composed of those preparing for the ministry, there has recently been formed a Christian Life Work Club of some thirty members. Besides these campus activities, the students also find a warm welcome and a field for active religious work in the various local churches.



THE SCHOLARSHIP CLUB—ETA SIGMA

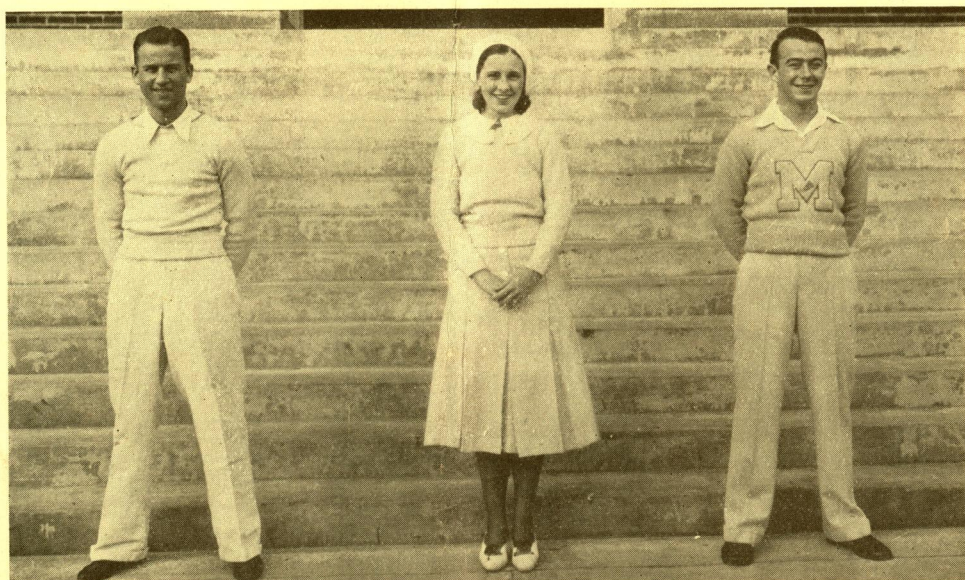


GIRLS' GLEE CLUB

Boarding Facilities

There are three dormitories for men. Founder's Hall is situated on the East Campus, facing North State Street. It is near the Athletic Field and in it are the showers and dressing rooms for the athletic teams. Burton Hall and Galloway Hall, connected by a colonnade, are on the south end of the campus. They command a splendid view of the city with the great dome of the New Capitol prominent in the foreground. On and near this part of the campus there are also a number of fraternity houses with quarters for some of the members. All the lodgings are readily accessible to the dining hall adjoining Galloway Hall. The dining hall is operated on the co-operative plan. Board averages about fifteen dollars per month.

Besides the above mentioned accommodations for men, there are two houses maintained as homes for young women students. And the college undertakes to provide adequate and comfortable living quarters for all women not residents of the city of Jackson.



LUCIEN FERRIS

CHEER LEADERS
FRANCES DECELL

JNO. B. HOWELL

Requirements for Degree

A full outline of the required and the elective studies offered for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science is given below.

DETAILED COURSES FOR THE B.A. DEGREE

Freshman		Semester Hrs.	
English 11, 12	6	For. Language 11, 12 or Hist. 11, 12 or Rel. 11, 12	6
Latin 11, 12 or Greek 11, 12	6	Elective	6
Mathematics 11, 12	6		30
*History 11, 12 or Foreign Language 11, 12 or Religion 11, 12	12		
Physical Training 11, 12	2		
	32		
Sophomore		Junior	
English 21, 22	6	Philosophy	6
Latin 21, 22 or Greek 21, 22	6	Elective	28
Chemistry 11, 12 or Physics 11, 12 or Biol. 11, 12 or Biol. 21, 22	6		34
	32		
Senior		Elective	
			32

DETAILED COURSES FOR THE B.S. DEGREE

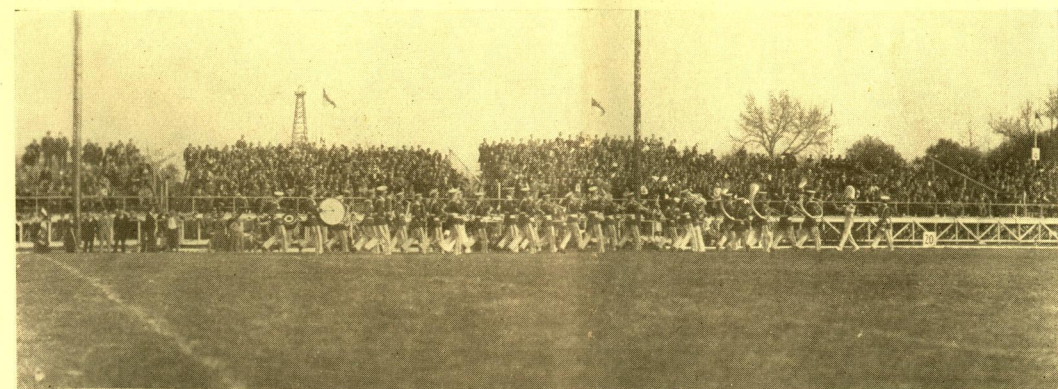
Freshman		Semester Hrs.	
*Religion 11, 12	6	Chemistry 21, 22	8
English 11, 12	6	Biology 11, 12 or Biology 21, 22	6
Modern Language 11, 12	6	Elective	6
Mathematics 11, 12	6		32
History 11, 12	6		
Physical Training 11, 12	2		
	32		
Sophomore		Junior	
English 21, 22	6	Physics 11, 12	6
Modern Language 21, 22	6	Elective	26
	32		32
Senior		Elective	
			32

One hundred twenty-eight semester hours are required for graduation both for the B. A. and B. S. Degrees. Specific courses are prescribed in the Freshman and Sophomore classes, including alternative courses offered in ancient and modern languages. Courses in the Junior and Senior classes are partially prescribed and partially elective.

The average course is 32 semester hours for each year. Not fewer than 24 hours nor more than 38 hours may be taken in a year, unless by express permission of the President and Faculty.

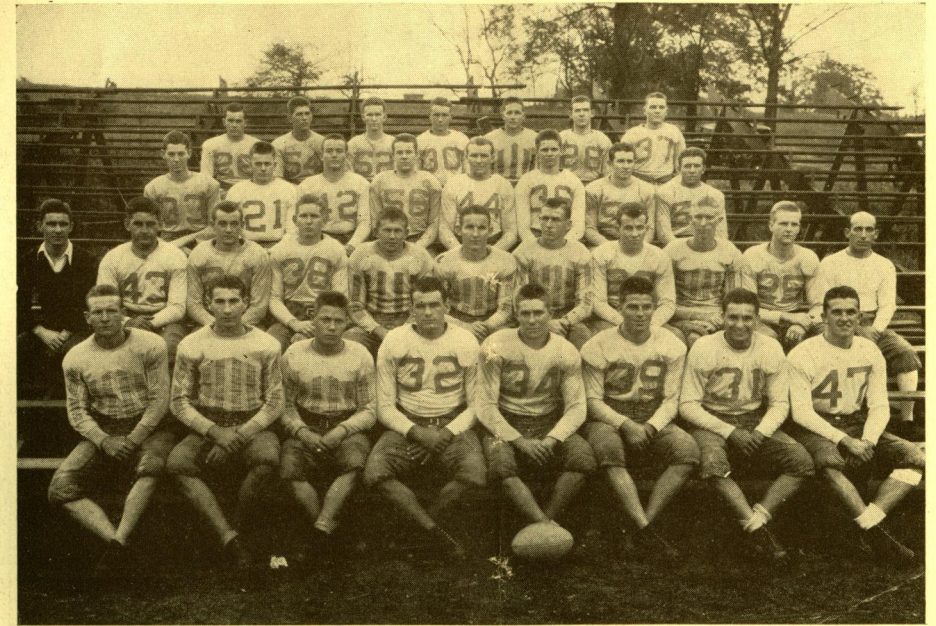
Quality Points. A student must earn six quality points to be classified as a sophomore; twenty-two points to be classified as a junior, and forty-two points to be classified as a senior. Quality points can be earned only by work in course, sixty-four points being required for graduation. The completion of any college course with a grade of 80% will entitle a student to one quality point for each semester hour, and the completion of a course with a grade of 90% for the year will entitle a student to two quality points for each semester hour.

A student who has earned 160 quality points during his course will be graduated with "Honors"; one who has earned 256 quality points will be graduated with "High Honors."





BURTON HALL



FRESHMAN FOOTBALL

Pre-Medical, Pre-Dental and Pre-Engineering Courses

Millsaps is primarily a liberal arts college and it is strongly urged that the full B. A. or B. S. course be completed before professional work is undertaken. But the needs of those who wish to take up professional courses after one or two years in the college have been considered. There have been organized Pre-Medical and other similar courses. In these the Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, and Physics courses necessary for full recognition by the universities are given in the freshman and sophomore years. This work is recognized by Tulane, Vanderbilt, the University of Virginia, and other professional schools. A laboratory fee is charged for each of these courses.

Some readjustments in fees, tuition, room rent and board will be made. Detailed statement can not be given at this time but will be published in the catalogue March 1st. Total costs for boarding students, however, will be slightly less than the last year's figures of \$315.00 to \$378.00. The policy of recognizing superior scholastic work by a reduction in tuition charges for the following year will be continued.

Spring Registration

It is a good thing both for the student and for the colleges to get the decision made and the matter settled early in the year. As an inducement for early registration, the college will give a ten-dollar reduction to those students who send in the registration fee before May 1st. Mail your application with check for \$15.00 and a credit of \$25.00 on your next year's fees will be entered to your account. Since this offer is made in consideration of a definite decision at this time, *the \$15.00 will in no case be refunded.*

We have attempted to furnish in this bulletin all the information necessary for a decision. But if further information than that contained here is desired, write for catalogue.

Address,

MILLSAPS COLLEGE,

D. M. KEY, President.

Jackson, Mississippi.



GALLOWAY HALL

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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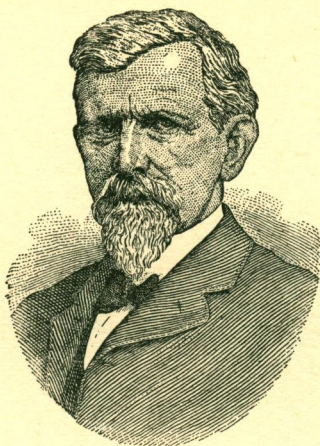
VOLUME XVI

JUNE, 1933

NUMBER 6

The Centennial Celebration of FOUNDER'S DAY

MAY 30th, 1933



REUBEN WEBSTER MILLSAPS
1833 - 1933

MARKED COPY

See p. 9.

Jackson, Mississippi, May 30, 1933

Greetings from
MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGES

DR. DAVID H. BISHOP

Vice Chancellor, The University of Mississippi

*President Key, Members of the Faculty, Members of the Board
of Trustees, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is indeed a high honor that I have to represent the state institutions for higher education of this commonwealth on this occasion. I am sure that I may say to you in their behalf that they extend their warm congratulations, and that in a spirit of a common faith and purpose they join with you in the felicities of this day. For a number of reasons it is a pleasure to me to take part in this occasion. I came to this institution as a member of its faculty when it was in its teens and I was not quite out of the twenties. I formed attachments here that can not be severed, and experiences of the years here spent continue to enrich my life. It was my privilege to know your distinguished founder and benefactor. Years separated us, as did other conditions of our separate spheres too obvious to mention; so that, while I met him in his office and knew him in his home and sat at his table, I could not claim a close acquaintanceship with him. But one mark of this unusually able and gifted man was the openness and friendliness of nature that made approach to him easy. I think I may tell an incident that will throw light upon an aspect of his character and illustrate at the same time his interest in even minor matters in the affairs of the college. While I was in the faculty the bequest that endowed the Clark medal was made. It happened that the professor of English was asked to determine the special distinction to be rewarded by this medal. In a conversation with Major Millsaps I proposed that a prize should be given to the best writer, and further suggested that each contestant should submit two essays: one subject would allow weeks of preparation; another would be written impromptu within two hours. Major Millsaps was not disposed to approve the latter feature. The prize might be won by the bright but superficial chap who lacked the industry and purpose of a worthier opponent. The adjustment of the matter I shall not relate. I intend only here to throw this bit of light upon your wise founder's character. It was characteristic of him that he should have thought first of the reward of patient work and studious endeavor.

The poet Browning in his report of David's visit to Saul when the first king of Israel was so deeply in the doldrums, struck straight at ground principles in commanding Saul in forthright words: "First of the mighty, thank God that thou art!" I would convey my congratulations to you, faculty and students of Millsaps, in just those terms: Thank God that thou

Greetings from

THE CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGES OF MISSISSIPPI

DR. D. M. NELSON

President of Mississippi College

The church-related colleges of Mississippi are justified beyond expression in joining in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the founder of Millsaps College, for he was one of their ablest exponents, one of their greatest champions, one of their most liberal contributors; in fact, he led the way in giving large gifts to this type of educational institution.

He had the vision of the seer to see that if denominational colleges survived and fulfilled their highest mission, they would have to be provided with adequate endowment. What Major Millsaps gave to Millsaps College directly for this worthy purpose, he gave indirectly to other church-related colleges in that his benefactions inspired and challenged those of other faiths to go and do likewise for their own institutions of learning.

Major Millsaps was a man of great business judgment and acumen. He made many wise investments, but his most permanent investment was here. It will yield dividends "until the stars grow cold and the leaves of the judgment book unfold."

Greetings from

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

BY GORDON J. LAING

Dean of the Division of the Humanities
of the University of Chicago

When President Key did me the honor of asking me to make this address, he lightly, delicately and gracefully indicated that he had but one suggestion to make. And yet he did not call it a suggestion—nothing so crass or brusque as that—nor should I so designate it. For it was but a faint, slight, tenuous flicker of an idea gently propelled into the neighborhood of my mind; the merest adumbration of an inchoative notion politely transmitted to the general region of my consciousness; a fugitive, fleeting concept daintily lodged in my cerebral hinterland: what might be called the shadow of a hint, the ghost of an admonition, the phantom of a warning that whatever I said to you this morning, I should make it short. About the subject-matter of my address he was care-free. He was quite willing to leave that to me. But if I read between the lines of his letter correctly, when he touched on this question of length he wrote like a man who had suffered too much in the past to be willing to make listening to long speeches a part of even a centennial program.

I speak in behalf of the Association of American Universities, which includes within its organization twenty-seven or twenty-eight of the largest universities in the country, from Columbia in the East to the University of California on the Pacific coast. The Association sends you its warmest congratulations on this most auspicious occasion of your Founder's centennial. In doing so it is not merely adopting a form of words or endeavoring to say the pleasant thing. It is speaking out of a detailed and exact knowledge of what your College has accomplished in the past and of what it is planning for the future. It is the business of the Association to know these things, for its only hope of making progress itself depends upon the co-operation of colleges like yours in the maintenance of high standards of scholarship and academic idealism. Among other things the Association stresses graduate work. It consists indeed of universities which have well-organized graduate schools, and the efficiency of those graduate schools is immediately dependent on the scholarly quality of the graduates of the colleges. If the student who enrolls in a graduate school has been poorly trained, he is handicapped in his advanced studies and often gets but little benefit from them. But if he comes with such equipment as he can get from your College he takes

his Master's or Doctor's degree without the slightest difficulty, and has every opportunity of becoming an influence in the educational system of the country.

But I would not confine your contribution to society to those students who continue their studies in the graduate schools. You have done and will continue to do something greater than that through the influence of those alumni of yours who have begun their life's work immediately after graduation. There are, I have no doubt, many institutions in which a student can spend four years and get no education in the higher sense of that word. All he attains is expertness in a particular field of a certain kind of mechanical skill. But no student can go through your College with its well-balanced and wisely ordered curriculum without getting that breadth of view that is the very essence of higher education. Not even the student who is most ingenious in evasion, who seems to have the gift of developing some sort of strange immunity to information and culture can escape without some education. And the great majority of your alumni carry away a soundness of judgment, a liberality of attitude and a wealth of idealism that will enrich not only their own lives but raise the standard of intelligence in the community to which they belong. For it is these qualities of mind, not Bachelors' or Masters' or Doctors' degrees, that are the real objectives of all education. It is sometimes said that there are too many colleges. Nothing could be further from the truth. There should be more colleges and larger endowments. That social millennium of which we hear so many prophecies—that millennium when there shall be no more poverty, no more wars, no more depressions—can only come when the intelligence of the community is raised high above its present level. And in the development of that increased intelligence it is colleges like yours that must play the leading role.

Greetings from
GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION M.E.C.S.
 DR. W. M. ALEXANDER
 Secretary, Department of Schools and Colleges

Dr. Key and Friends:

Mine is the distinct honor of bearing to you and Millsaps College, in these *Centennial Founder's Day Exercises*, the greetings of Methodism in this Southland of ours as it is represented in the General Board of Christian Education of our Church. Very appropriately does this honored institution pay tribute to the memory and generosity of its founder on this one-hundredth anniversary of his birth. History in general has been referred to as the lengthened shadows of great men. The record of colleges and churches, too, conforms to the same general rule. In their beginnings, and along the way of their successful achievements, stand personalities of vision, courage, faith and generosity. On stepping stones of noble men and women institutions like yours rise to higher things. With characteristic facetiousness, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes clothes this idea in these words, "Every man is an omnibus in which his ancestors are taking a ride." So every worthy institution in a very real sense is the epitome of all that has gone before.

An occasion such as this challenges us both to a backward and a forward look. You, Dr. Key and friends of this institution, are to be congratulated upon the attainment of this significant mile-stone. During the few short decades of its history this College has moved from an humble place in the educational field to one of unsurpassed recognition in your State. Also, it is in the front rank of the sixty-five institutions of higher learning sponsored by the Church with which it is affiliated. Its record of scholarship and service has been one to stir the admiration of leaders both in education and religion. It should inspire similar institutions to nobler effort.

It is a signal honor, therefore, which I have today of expressing to you and Millsaps College the greetings and good wishes of nearly three million Southern Methodists, sixty-five schools of higher learning, nearly 2,000 well-trained faculty men and women, and approximately 30,000 choice young people enrolled in these institutions of our Church. As a member of this fraternity of educational and religious agencies, representing an investment of considerably more than \$100,000,000.00, you have a distinguished place. Standing for the Liberal Arts approach to education you have rested your case upon educational values that have stood the test of time, and which in

these days of economic and social confusion, are coming into prominence again with a new meaning. Standing, also, for the wholesome union of religion and education you have identified two of the major human interests in such a way that with reasonable diligence and care your future should be one of expanding prestige and service.

To borrow a terminology from the rugged pioneer days, the "claim" which Major Millsaps and his co-laborers "staked out" nearly fifty years ago, you are now in the process of "proving-up." Problems doubtless there have been and some disappointments may have beset the way, but initial visions have been realized and reasonable hopes have been achieved. Your past has been a worthy one, your present position of influence is impressive, your future cannot but bring you larger opportunities for educational and religious service. In this noble cause I pledge you the interest, prayers and co-operation of the General Board of Christian Education which I represent.

Greetings from
ORIGINAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES
HON. J. B. STREATER

I have been asked to give some incidents and impressions made upon me during my contact and close association with the founder of Millsaps College, this prince among men.

I first met Major R. W. Millsaps in Jackson, Miss., on February 14th, 1889, in the meeting of a committee, the other members being T. L. Mellen, A. F. Watkins, W. C. Black, W. L. Nugent, L. Sexton, J. J. Wheat, S. M. Thames, T. J. Newell, G. D. Shands, and D. L. Sweatman, appointed by the Mississippi and North Mississippi Conferences, respectively, for the purpose of formulating plans for the establishment of a Methodist male college in Mississippi.

At this meeting, Major Millsaps, who was a recognized philanthropist, proposed to give \$50,000 towards the said college, provided the Methodists of the state would raise a like amount, and he stated, in connection with this offer, that he was actuated to make this proposition, because of his own experience in having to undergo so many privations and hardships in order to obtain an education. His sympathies were with the poor boys of the country, who were earnestly desirous of an education, and his desire was to found a college that would afford an opportunity and minister especially to this class of boys.

His proposition was readily accepted and the charter was received in 1890, the following being members of the original board of trustees—J. J. Wheat, S. M. Thames, T. J. Newell, R. M. Standifer, G. D. Shands, D. L. Sweatman, J. B. Streater, John Trice, W. C. Black, T. L. Mellen, A. F. Watkins, C. G. Andrews, R. W. Millsaps, W. L. Nugent, L. Sexton, and M. M. Evans; Bishop C. B. Galloway, President.

When the motion was made to give the name *Millsaps* to the college, the Major arose and in a very modest manner objected to this name, suggesting some other names, but the Board overruled him and unanimously agreed to adopt the name *Millsaps*. However, I think this is about the only time I ever knew the Board to disregard the wishes of this great and good man, feeling that due regard should be given to his counsel and wisdom, in view of the fact that out of the great magnanimity of his heart he had been so liberal in his contributions towards the founding and maintenance of the college.

He had two hobbies or pet ideas in conducting the business of the college: he wished to keep the expenses of obtaining an education at Millsaps at the minimum cost in order to give the poorest boys in the country an opportunity of securing an education; he also was violently and conscientiously opposed to getting the college in debt.

He was strictly a business man and insisted always on doing business in a business-way, no matter whether the amount involved was a large or small sum. In all my association with him, as co-worker in the establishment and location of the college and the Methodist Orphanage, I have never seen anything that would remotely indicate selfishness, either by word or deed. As an example, I remember distinctly, when the committee was invited to Winona and Grenada, to investigate the suitability of each place, for the location of the college, Major Millsaps, who was the spokesman for the committee, interrogated the citizens of each place very closely, as to the respective advantages and disadvantages.

Then when we went to Jackson, he seemed inclined to hold up to light its disadvantages. At once, the members began to sit up and "take notice," for we had been, prior to that, unanimously under the impression that Jackson would have been his choice.

Consequently, before the final vote on the matter, we took a recess, during which I took Bishop Galloway aside, (than whom neither Major Millsaps nor I had a better friend in the world) and when I asked him the pointed question, "Bishop, do you know just what Major Millsaps' sentiment or conviction is in this matter of location of the college?" he replied, "No, and I don't think any one else knows." And this was true. He had strictly kept his own counsel in the matter. Since his home was in Jackson, and his business mainly there, it would have been perfectly natural, from a personal standpoint, for him to prefer its location there; but he was so utterly unselfish in the matter that he desired the college located, in the place best suited in every respect for that purpose. Hence he kept his personal preferences strictly in the background.

And now, you will pardon a personal reference. I wish to say that I esteem it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that, although I had not even a high-school education, yet I was honored not only by being selected as one of the original trustees of the college, but have been re-elected consecutively as a trustee of this college, and have enjoyed all these years the association and wise counsel of these educated, noble and Christian men.

Meeting and mingling with them has been a great source of inspiration, blessing and benefit to me. Now I am left all alone, as the sole survivor of those who jointly with the noble founder laid the foundation of a college, which now is standing at the forefront of educational institutions in this country.

I can not understand why they have all been taken, and I left, but I do know that our Father above controls the destinies of all men and I am resigned to His will, as "He doeth all things well."

And now, in memoriam let us say:

"Peace to the ashes of one of nature's master-pieces. He was one of the purest, gentlest mortals that it was ever our good fortune to know, and when such a man dies, the whole world is poorer."

Address by

DR. W. L. DUREN
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. President:

We are not assembled under the shadow of a great bereavement; and we are not chanting a dirge of inconsolable grief; but we are here to pay tribute of rejoicing for the gift of a man who made his modest bow to life exactly one hundred years ago; a man who conquered an unpropitious prospect; a man who forged ahead in the face of many adverse circumstances; a man who made captive a great material fortune; a man who made for himself an honored place in the affections of a people with whom he nobly shared his large achievements and his worthy success—Major Reuben Webster Millsaps. The people of Mississippi will remember him with grateful praise for his sterling character, for his unquestioned integrity, and for his patriotic devotion to this Commonwealth. And the alumni of Millsaps College hail this centennial day as the wards of his lifelong educational design and as debtors bound by golden cords woven by his benevolent hand.

It has been often remarked that men of great achievement are seldom known of the generation to which they belong. They succeed, they attain a measure of personal popularity, and they develop a social effectiveness for which they are accorded a first place in the esteem of their fellows; but the real dynamic of such lives is not understood. It appears to be easier to accept a man as a fact, and to leave to others the task of writing an epitaph that may account for the majesty and strength of his personality. The great of every land, therefore, pass as mysterious and unexplained shadows, and in a very real sense every truly remarkable man is a biographical surprise; perhaps because greatness is the impact of human reserves which are never more than partially disclosed and never publicly proclaimed.

The author of a monograph on the life of Cardinal John Henry Newman gave, as an apology for the all too limited scope of his writing, the statement: "To give color and locality to genius is not to rob it of its immortality." One can easily sympathize with that phrase in connection with necessarily inadequate portrayals of life and character; and can appreciate also the proposition that the true values of life are imperishable and that they will remain despite a lack of perspective upon the part of contemporaries, or even the limitations of those who seek to unfold the dark and mysterious secrets of genius. It should always be understood even in more elaborate and detailed studies that the personality

presented by the biographer is essentially the result of changes and combinations seized upon for character delineation, and is never a complete emptying of the wallet of a great life. It is an effort to present truly and felicitously the virtues and the character traits of one whom we esteem to be worth knowing and worth remembering.

The calendar is of little value for a sketch such as this is designed to be. Dates of birth and death are matters of curious rather than of practical or inspirational interest—they orientate, but do little to inform. We are interested primarily in a span of the calendar made luminous by noble ideals and worthy deeds; a span whose radiant afterglow spreads down the years an ever-lengthening pathway of gold. When we speak, therefore, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Major Millsaps we are thinking of one hundred years made glorious and beautiful by his toils and his devotion to great and worthy tasks; and we are thinking of the tinge of beauty which shall be left upon the future by the kiss of the century to which he belonged.

The romantic story of Major Millsaps' life began on a farm in Copiah County, Mississippi, fourteen miles southwest of Hazlehurst. There he was born, May 30, 1833. He was of Welsh extraction and was the second son of a family of nine children. Little is known of his boyhood years beyond the fact that his trustworthiness and his genius for business traits so characteristic of his later life, are among the earliest of his remembered qualities. It is said that, even in his tender years, the sturdy farmers of his community often entrusted to him business transactions involving the sale of their cotton and the custody of the proceeds of their toil—incidents the memory of which would have perished, no doubt, but for his ultimate success and fame. Seventeen years went by apparently in the simple routine and the uneventful toils of farm life, but down in the heart of that lad were signs of promise unperceived even by those most intimately connected with him.

The break with the unromantic regime of the farm came at the close of a day in the autumn of 1850, when he made the announcement to his father that his cotton-picking days were over and that he meant to go to college. No declaration could have been a greater surprise to that modest household. In the budgeting of the family funds for that year, it had been planned to send his older brother to college; but no such plans were being made for young Millsaps, and to include him at that time seemed to be utterly out of the question. His father candidly confessed that his funds were insufficient for

such an undertaking, and the dramatic moment came when a lad of seventeen as candidly waved aside the reasons as incidental and insufficient. To begin with, he had saved his meager earnings against that very day; but greater than his poor store of gold, was the confidence of resources within himself upon which he might draw without fear of exhaustion. A few days later the two Millsaps brothers, with others of their kinsmen, were on their way to Hanover College, a Presbyterian school in Hanover, Indiana. There young Millsaps spent nearly three years, the record showing: "Honorable dismissal April, 1853." At that time, he transferred to Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana; and he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from that institution in 1854. At Hanover College and the first year at Indiana Asbury University, he registered from Hargraves, Mississippi; but in his last year he registered from Mount Pleasant, Mississippi. It was the custom at Indiana Asbury University, somewhat after the practice of Oxford University in England, to confer, also, the Master's degree upon its graduates. Accordingly, on July 13, 1857, Major Millsaps and his entire class were given that degree.

Upon his graduation, Major Millsaps returned to Mississippi with what might have been regarded as a sufficient equipment for that day. After the example of others, he might have prepared himself for the practice of law in the office of some distinguished jurist of Mississippi, but such was not his plan. The end of his rainbow rested upon Harvard University and thither he would go. For two years following his graduation, he taught school in the home of Colonel Glass, a planter who lived at Warrenton twelve miles south of Vicksburg. Neither his college career nor the wider social relations into which he had come had been able to break down his habit of saving, and in 1856 he was ready for the final stage of his educational preparation.

The records show that he entered Harvard Law School August 20, 1856, and he registered from Warrenton, Mississippi. At that time the Law curriculum was divided into two years of two terms each. The Professors were: Joel Parker, Ex-Chief Justice of New Hampshire, whom Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes ranked "one of the greatest American Judges"; Theophilus Parsons, the author of "Parsons on Contract"; and Emory Washburn, previously Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Governor of Massachusetts, and the author of works on real property and easement, which have never been entirely superseded by later works. Of the Law School as a whole, Mr. Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court

said: "The School of Parker, Parsons and Washburn was a real institution of learning. The professors were men of power and impressed their students as 'without rival.'" And in the opinion of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, this was the "golden age" of the Harvard Law School. But here is the impressive fact about the record of Major Millsaps: notwithstanding the eminence of the School and faculty, he completed the course in three terms instead of four and was graduated in the class of 1858.

The next move in the career of Major Millsaps was in keeping with a policy and principle which he observed throughout his life—the making of a careful survey of all the facts connected with any important matter. As he was returning from Harvard University, he stopped in Washington and counselled with Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi and with Senator Robert W. Johnson of Arkansas concerning the choice of a location for the practice of his profession. As a result of his interviews in Washington, he located in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he practiced law until the outbreak of the Civil War two years later. With that change of fortune, his legal career, as such, came to a close.

At the call to arms in the South, Major Millsaps joined his countrymen in the long and bitter struggle which followed. From the standpoint of brilliant exploits, his war record was probably not unusual; but for a steady and substantial march, it is in keeping with the story of his life. He enlisted as a private in the ninth Arkansas regiment, Loring's Division, and he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Franklin and Nashville; once he narrowly escaped capture; and he was twice wounded. He advanced in order from private to lieutenant, captain, adjutant, major, and at the surrender, he had been designated as a lieutenant-colonel. Thus on the field of battle, a man untrained in military science had won his way up from the ranks to a regimental position.

After the War ended, he found conditions so changed that he abandoned the practice of law and returned to his Mississippi home. He was then thirty-two years of age, a Harvard graduate, a retired lawyer, and the wearer of military distinctions worthily won. He was a sharer in the poverty of the South, but the indomitable spirit of his hero-soul was not conquered. He occupied himself during the remainder of the year in which the War ended by hauling cotton to Natchez at ten dollars per bale.

Up to this time, Major Millsaps had failed in nothing except his contest with the fates as to his life work. At this point began the career, however, for which he was manifestly

destined and for which he was preeminently fitted by every instinct of his soul. His first venture was in the cotton business with his brother, W. G. Millsaps. In 1869, the two brothers engaged in a mercantile business in Brookhaven, and in a little while Major Millsaps bought the interest of his brother and continued the business alone until 1881. He then sold his business in Brookhaven and moved to St. Louis where, as a member of the firm of Millsaps and Magee, he did a wholesale grocery and commission business. In 1885, he sold his interest in that business and retired. He traveled abroad for a short time, but he was not a man to forget the incessant activities which had marked his twenty years of business life, neither was he disposed to bury the rich natural treasure with which he had been entrusted.

At the time of his retirement from the mercantile business, Major Millsaps' career as a banker had already begun. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Hazlehurst, in 1882, which institution was the pioneer bank of that entire section. In 1888, he became the president of the Capital State Bank, Jackson, Mississippi; in 1896, one of the organizers of the Planters Bank in Clarksdale; in 1901, he joined in the organization of the Bank of Forest; in 1903, he had part in nationalizing the Capital State Bank under the name of the Capital National Bank, and the organization of the Citizens Savings Bank at the same time. In addition to these and other promotional enterprises, he held interest in a score of other Mississippi banks and in the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans; was a director of the Illinois Central Railway Company, and in various other corporations; held large plantation interests throughout the Mississippi delta section; and owned town properties in Greenwood, Greenville, Leland, Clarksdale, Magnolia, Brookhaven, Hazlehurst, Edwards, and Jackson.

His genius for business administration constitutes one of the thrilling chapters in Mississippi commercial history. He was marvelously successful, but he never under any circumstances lost sight of the sacredness of his obligation to the public. He had the mind of a shrewd investor, but he was **not** ruled by a passion for speculation. Once in speaking of his own investments, he said that, in periods of depression when good securities were thrown upon the market for any buyer and for what they might bring, he bought them and that he rarely failed to realize a good return on his money. On another occasion when the business ability of a gentleman was under

discussion, Major Millsaps produced some papers and with distressed look and animated voice said: "Why, he is a plunger." He sold his holdings in a certain bank because he did not believe the dividends being paid could be legitimately earned.

Great as was the financial success of Major Millsaps, he never developed a selfish attitude respecting his possessions. He knew too well the trade routes of human ambition to be betrayed into ways which have brought bitterness and disaster to many builders of great estates. In philanthropic thought and work, he was as sturdy and as sound in judgment as he was in the building of his personal fortune. Some one has observed that there is a vast difference between a man who goes to the end of the earth in his imagination and a man who makes the same journey in his caravan. The one may be voluble and entertaining, but he brings nothing back; and the other may be modest and retiring, but he is a merchant of fact and he has a message with authority. As a philanthropist, Major Millsaps was original and convincing because his heart never lost contact with his caravan. His charities never had their rise out of emotional excesses; for his instinct of prudence and caution did not desert him when he faced up to situations which took toll of his emotional nature. He gave in a princely way, but with business-like sagacity and discrimination. His charities were investments and he chose them as such. He was not devoid of the romantic temperament, but he was certainly not controlled by it. He launched constructive benevolences which fired and energized the thought of others. He was a substantial contributor to institutions for orphan care, a loyal friend and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, a patron of Christian culture assemblies, and was for thirteen years the treasurer of the American Red Cross in Mississippi.

Varied and remarkable as were the other interests of Major Millsaps, it was as a patron of letters that he achieved immortality. As has been shown, his educational equipment was such as to place him abreast of the best thought of his day; but his educational policy was largely the projection of his common sense and business judgment. He lived in a day when the psychology of education was not even in a nascent state; and when Carnegie units were almost as much suspected as Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to missions, even if no one did achieve the fame of Dr. Washington Gladden in the literature of dissent. If Major Millsaps had a philosophy of education, it was almost certainly pragmatic in type. He stood on the roadside of life and watched the lame and halting soldiery of a great State go into the conflict, equipped with nothing but native endowment and rugged honesty. His whole policy and purpose was a reaction to the desperate educational need of his

native Commonwealth; and he envisioned a day when, with polished shields and blades of temper keen, this vast army of unspoiled virtue and native strength would be transformed into mighty legions for the promotion of civic progress, the bringing in of an era of social happiness, and the fortification of those finer moral and spiritual virtues without which all achievement is destined to end in drab and dismal failure.

But far back of any such practical background there was a vision and a purpose in the heart of Major Millsaps which fortuitous changes and the stress of the years had not been able to crush. On that eventful journey to a college in the far North, like Jacob of old, he had vowed a vow. He said: "If God prospers me, I will make it possible for every young man desiring a Christian education to get it within the borders of our State." That was the vow of a mere lad in the fall of 1850, and it was under the stress of a difficult experience in his own life; but into those words he poured the consecration of his soul. In 1888, he found himself signally honored of God in the splendid fortune which he had accumulated, and he girded himself for the fulfillment of his vow on behalf of the young men of Mississippi.

In his approach to this task, he was as humble in his heart and as prudent in his course as he had been in the day that he registered the vow. He assumed none of the arrogance or the airs of wealth. He opened his heart to his neighbor and trusted friend, Charles B. Galloway, that loyal son of Mississippi, peerless orator and bishop of the Church, and princely prophet of the new day—and what an ally he proved to be in that great undertaking! Conjointly they began an agitation for a Methodist college for men in Mississippi. At a joint meeting of committees representing the two Mississippi Conferences, held on February 14, 1889, Major Millsaps proposed to give \$50,000 for a college for men on condition that the Methodists of Mississippi would raise a like sum. Upon the request of the Joint Commission, Bishop Galloway launched the campaign and he covered the entire State with an energy and an effectiveness characteristic of his ministry. Within less than a year, the college was an assured fact. Millsaps College was chartered on February 21, 1890, buildings were begun immediately, the first session opened on September 29, 1892, and the Institution was dedicated by Bishop Galloway, June 13, 1893.

It was said of a certain English writer that his best work was the "crystallization of a casual experience;" and, in a sense, that seems to have been quite true of the founding of Millsaps College. Little did anyone dream that out of the toils of that long journey to Hanover College would come an

institution of learning destined to be a blessing to Mississippi, an honor to the Southland, and an abiding credit to the Founder's heart. Of the original Board of Trustees, only one survives, a veteran parishioner of Bishop Galloway's early ministry, and a veteran servant of this College from the day of its birth—J. B. Streater of Black Hawk, Mississippi, whom we delight to honor and whose presence today we hail with joy.

The limits of this address do not permit a continuation of the detailed study of the life and character of Major Millsaps, except to speak briefly of his Christian loyalty. In heart and soul, he was a soldier of the cross—in faith, unobtrusive, but a Christian through and through. Well does the speaker remember the grim and stately dignity with which he came down the long aisle of First Church in this city. He bore himself as a man and no pious cant subtracted from his approach to God. He was a Sunday School teacher for twenty-five years; for forty-five years, a steward of his church; he was often a member of the representative assemblies of his denomination; and he was an ardent supporter of all legislation seeking to outlaw intoxicating liquors.

As we have seen, he was one of the most versatile men of his day, an organizer of sound judgment and superb ability, he coveted the counsel of wisdom and experience, and he held every ideal to a severe practical test. He was no meanderer in byways of thought and action; he stayed consistently and systematically at his task. He could be influenced by those whom he trusted, but he was never the agent of other men's thoughts. For this truly remarkable man, I can think of no more fitting phrase than "dynamic caution." He never allowed himself to become the prisoner of his own legend; at the end of eighty-three years, he went to his death with honor and business reputation as solid as the granite tomb where his ashes rest; and from that tomb there shall issue through the years to come, an appeal for spotless integrity and unsullied honor as elements of all worthy living.

The scholastic record of Major Millsaps and his devotion to letters show an intellectual and moral honesty which go far toward accounting for his noble spirit and his wide effectiveness. It must be clear to all who think, that he was not just a man with a peculiar order of financial ability; neither was he an accident of economic conditions; for he staked everything upon the utmost preparation for great living and great achievement. This Institution is a superb expression of the benevolence of one who achieved great material success; but it is in no less degree the legacy of an ideal of architectural honesty in the building of a worthy life.

Major Millsaps' leadership came late in life, and it was no response to a brilliant personality—it was distinctly a reaction to his unimpeachable character and his solid success. Nearly two decades have gone since he was taken from us, a thousand changes have come, but no taint of dishonor or suspicion of infidelity in even the least of his many interests has ever been raised. He was a man among men, he betrayed no trust, and he loved and honored God.

Inspired dreamer! Noble son of Mississippi! Unselfish patron of education and friend of the poor! Splendid embodiment of business integrity and personal exponent of chivalry and honor! Devoted Disciple of the faith that makes pure! How fitting that thy last words should bind together earth and sky! "Tell everybody goodbye. Glory to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. Amen, amen!" With that simple token of his interest in men, and with those words of faith in the triune God upon his lips, he swept through the gates eternal.

Sons and daughters of Millsaps College, we stand upon hallowed ground today. Forty years before this institution became a reality upon this hill-top, it was charted upon the soul of a modest Mississippi lad. Forty years ago it was dedicated by the seraphic eloquence of Mississippi's noblest prophet-son. The sails were set for these forty years by a sturdy and stalwart son of the Old South and honored bishop, W. B. Murrah. Through forty eventful years, her sons and daughters have gone to the very ends of the earth gracing every walk and adorning every task. And from the summit of four decades of dreaming and four decades of splendid history, our expectant eyes follow the gleam of light down the unfolding years. As loyal and grateful alumni of Millsaps College, we would weave a golden chaplet about the brow of that dreamer lad who gave his name, his fame, his fortune, and his dust to our Alma Mater.

Address:

**MAJOR REUBEN WEBSTER MILLSAPS,
AS MAN, BANKER, BUSINESS MAN AND FOUNDER OF
MILLSAPS COLLEGE**

BY HON. OSCAR NEWTON
ATLANTA, GA.

The Senior Class of 1933 is indeed most favored among all classes graduating from Millsaps College. This 30th day of May, 1933, not only brings to these young graduates the diplomas which should encourage them to enter into the world of educated action, but theirs also is the privilege of bearing a dramatic part in a state-wide expression of reverent tribute to the memory of the great Mississippian who first saw the light on this very day a century ago.

By their work well done here at Millsaps College, these graduates of the centenary of their great founder have paid the tribute he would have liked best to the man whose industry, thrift, generosity, and vision have opened the door of opportunity not only to them but to an ever-increasing throng of young Americans.

A man born 100 years ago seems to us very old, but I am not thinking of this man just now as old. Standing with these young graduates today, I seem to sense the presence of an even younger man who said:

"If God prospers me I will make it possible for every young man desiring a Christian education to get it within the borders of our State."

It was a young farmer boy of 17 who spoke these words as he set out one morning in 1850 to ride in a wagon from Pleasant Valley to Natchez, the first lap of a long journey to Madison, Indiana, to attend Hanover College.

The son of Reuben M. and Lavinia Clower Millsaps, this boy was born in the spring on a farm in the Pleasant Valley neighborhood of Copiah County about 14 miles southwest of Hazlehurst. The date of his birth has passed into history. What a far cry it seems from that other spring day of 1833 to this hundredth birthday when all Mississippi joins in doing honor to the young boy who, going eagerly out into the wide world to seek education, longed also, even at the early age, to open the door of opportunity to other Mississippi boys of the future.

How well young Millsaps fulfilled that early aspiration speaks eloquently from this great gathering today where the dignitaries of our state unite with representatives of every

senior class of Millsaps College since 1895 to do honor to the memory of that boy who has builded for himself this greatest of memorials fashioned for the shaping of human destinies.

It was Daniel Webster who said: "Who gives to his country an educated Christian citizen serves God and posterity forever."

The passionate enthusiasm for education which inspired his early utterance never seemed to fail Reuben Millsaps. He wanted eagerly the best in education for himself, but he never ceased wanting intensely to pass these advantages on to others, and this desire took final shape in the founding in 1892 of Millsaps College, the growth and progress of which was an unending interest to him and to which he gave not only most liberally of his large fortune, but also of his great administrative and executive gifts. He gave *himself* with his gift most freely, at times devoting even more time and attention to the affairs of Millsaps College than to his own private business. Another outstanding gift was the training he gave to his nephew, that fine Christian gentleman, the late Mr. Webster Buie, whom he designed to carry on the work of Millsaps College when he himself should lay it down.

God did prosper Major Millsaps and well did he carry out his early pledge. A great newspaper has said editorially of this centenary observance: "There is something more than sentiment behind the movement in Mississippi to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Major R. W. Millsaps, the founder of Millsaps College at Jackson. It is a tribute to a generous and distinguished citizen, whose life and character left an impress upon an entire state, and, through his benefactions and his vision, upon the entire South."

Major Millsaps belonged to that sturdy type which followed the pioneer and which gave stability and character to the better things of life. He had a sense of values that rose above the fads and fashions of the day. He was of the builder type, combining an enlarged viewpoint with a wholesome and energetic will to do and to serve. Beyond and above all that, he moved and worked within "the sunshine of a faith which he honored."

Let us go back now from the man of wealth and achievement whom we honor today to the young farmer boy moving firm and unafraid towards Natchez and the great river. Needless to say he succeeded. His determination to secure the best that schools and colleges could give brought him a college degree and a degree in law from Harvard University and he was highly informed in every phase of economics.

But beside all that schools and colleges could give him, Major Millsaps was, in the richest sense, a self-educated man. Perhaps the need to go so far for the coveted training played its own part in developing the courage, initiative and dauntlessness which made a leader of Reuben Millsaps whether as boy or man.

In those days boys were alone more than today and so had more time to think things out. In the long walks young Millsaps took to school in Copiah County, in the long trips up the Mississippi River and down again, working his way on a flatboat for his only visit home, in all these happy, arduous experiences, the spirit of the growing boy expanded and strengthened along with his young body so that the boy became truly the "father of the man" whose influence in his state has remained unequalled for many generations.

Things were not too easy for young Millsaps and so his native initiative was fostered. The two years at Hanover College and two at Asbury, which gave him his degree in 1854, were never a case, as is sometimes said, of "his father working his way through college." To organize a students' club where board and lodging could be had at \$4.50 a month and to sell college books all summer for next year's college costs was as developing as his class-room work and the college activities in which he excelled. He taught two years to finance his Harvard law diploma in 1858. Thus self-educated young Millsaps brought from the schools a far wider culture than books or teachers alone could have given him. To a self-educated man like this reverses never really reverse.

When in 1861 his country's call to arms wrote finis to a law practice just successfully opening in Arkansas, he went gladly into the Confederate service, entering Loring's Division of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, as a private. He was twice wounded and returned home as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1865. His dreams of the law gone the way of so many other dreams of the sixties, young Millsaps came home to Mississippi and found cotton to haul from Union Church and Bayou Pierre and pay for the work at \$10 a bale in real money. Then there was cotton to buy over the length and breadth of Lincoln, Copiah, Jefferson and Adams Counties, and to sell in Natchez at what now seems to us the apocryphal price of 25 to 50 cents a pound. And so the self-educated man went on building up a large mercantile business and later a great banking business and a substantial fortune.

And always he "grew in favor with God and man." Material success was not unbroken. There were backsets, but the self-educated man was never discouraged and never lost his

sense of the nearness and fostering care of his Heavenly Father. And the confidence of those about him in his ability and integrity was never shaken. An old friend of Major Millsaps told me a significant story of one of these reverses. While he was a merchant in Brookhaven, on account of depressed business conditions, he deemed it advisable to call his creditors together and say to them that he was unable to meet his obligations; but that the cotton on hand, the merchandise on the shelves and the accounts on the books were theirs. A representative of one of these creditors, who was evidently a good judge of men, had recognized Major Millsaps' talents, and realizing that he was a victim of circumstances, said to him: "We want you to stay on and run this business. You can make reports of progress to us from time to time." Asked what drawing account he would expect for living expenses for himself and wife, the Major stated that \$75.00 a month would take care of them. This was agreed on and in due time all the obligations were paid, and Major Millsaps' old bookkeeper told me that when he left Brookhaven he carried with him nearly \$300,000 in cash or its equivalent. This incident has special value in these trying times, when so many are struggling under adversity, for now as then, a man of good character, determination and ability can work out of the most serious financial difficulties.

But Major Millsaps was not only highly educated, he was an educator, not alone by founding a great school, but in his dealings with everybody about him through all the years of his long business life. His advice and counsel were sought by men of large affairs as well as humbler folks and he was always gracious, courteous and helpful to those in every walk of life.

A very successful banker, he had marked and rather unusual theories as to the extension of credit. He always said: "Lend money to the man and take security to bar accidents." He maintained that his long experience had justified that policy.

Another favorite tenet was that every man of whatever class should live strictly within his income. I have heard him talk fervently to all kinds of people along this line and I remember one special instance of his power as an educator. A customer of our bank in Brookhaven was John "Cotton" Smith, so called because he always raised so much of our "cash crop," cotton. He was indeed one of our most substantial farmers. John "Cotton" came into our bank one day dressed much more elaborately than was his wont, and when I commented on his appearance, he said: "I am making a trip to Jackson today to see my old friend, Major Millsaps, and thank him for a great service he once did me." When I asked about this favor he told me that when he and his wife were young, they were living

on a little farm and had arranged with Major Millsaps for some supplies to the amount of \$100. The Major warned Smith to use the credit sparingly so that he would not run out of supplies before his crop was ready to harvest. Smith being a young man and with a new wife, used the credit "lavishly." When the \$100 was exhausted, Smith and his wife came in to see Major Millsaps, feeling sure they could induce him to let them have some additional credit, but the Major told them that he had given them fair warning and that he could not let them have anything more. Smith said he was very much discouraged and rather indignant, but when he and his wife went home and were sitting in the shade on their front porch, they thought the matter over, and reached the conclusion that the Major was right and they had been wasteful. So he struggled through the balance of the season, produced his crop and paid Major Millsaps what he owed him. And because he now realized how easy it was to go in debt and how hard it was to get out again, he and his wife resolved that never again would they sign a note for borrowed money or supplies. Smith told me he believed Major Millsaps' declining to extend him further credit was the greatest favor any one had ever done him, for it made him a saver instead of a borrower, and so after all these years he was making a trip to Jackson to thank the Major over again. As long as I knew John "Cotton" Smith he always had a substantial balance in the bank, and to my mind this illustrates that while Major Millsaps was deeply interested in education, he was also himself a great educator.

As I grew up to manhood Major Millsaps was a legend throughout Mississippi. Even in my home at Crystal Springs his name stood for everything that was fine and high in personal life and for outstanding success in many and varied business enterprises. I had never met him but he represented so much that was distinguished that it is not difficult to imagine my pleased excitement when I received a letter from Major Millsaps inviting me to come to Jackson to confer with him in reference to a position. This was in 1900, when I was 23 years of age and already had some experience in banking.

One of our mutual friends, Mr. W. C. Wilkinson, of Crystal Springs, had mentioned me as available for bank work. Of course, I gladly went to Jackson and soon formed a connection with Major Millsaps, Mr. Z. D. Davis and their associates, who planned to organize the Bank of Brookhaven (now Brookhaven Bank & Trust Company), and, as a nucleus, to purchase the assets of the private banking house of Sherman and Davis. Thus began my business connection with the man whom we honor today; and during many years of close association, I learned to rate him more and more highly.

During my more than 30 years experience in active banking, I have met no one whom I regard as a greater banker and business man than Major Millsaps, and few indeed who were his equal. His ideals in business were high and he lived up to these standards unswervingly. In his mind the banker was a trustee, and he was ever faithful to the trust. His ideals of business ethics and the success he achieved through them may well serve as a safe standard for imitation to the young men who tread the halls of Millsaps College. He made no compromise with integrity, fairness, and humanity, and his God prospered him exceedingly.

To me, as the younger man, he was unfailingly generous and kind. His breadth and helpfulness were well shown when I consulted him about moving from the bank in Brookhaven to accept the presidency of the Jackson Bank (now Jackson-State National Bank.) Although the institution was a rival to his own, Major Millsaps strongly advised me to accept their proposition and offered to purchase certain stock I might desire to have taken. He further volunteered to become a director in the bank if I thought it would be helpful to me. Of course I was delighted and while we had an unusually strong board, the addition of his name to the directorate made me, a new-comer, feel doubly assured of my favorable reception by the business community of Jackson. This action of the Major's was but another evidence of his desire at all times to help young men by every means within the scope of his great influence. He was never too big to help those who needed aid.

Every day of my long association with Major Millsaps I learned new lessons. He was always poised, calm and unruffled, with a philosophy of trust in the ultimate working out of vexing problems. I recall going to Jackson in response to an invitation, to a conference relative to certain proposed legislation believed to threaten serious injury to the stockholders of banks. I was considerably worked up over the matter and called at Major Millsaps' office to talk it over with him. As a large stockholder in various banks I felt sure I would find him greatly excited. To my surprise, he had gone out quail shooting for the day—which fact calmed me considerably.

It is needless for me to speak in detail of Major Millsaps' great benefactions to the college which bears his name. I would repeat, however, that the liberality of his money gifts were surpassed in value by the continuing gift of himself to this cherished project.

We are told in Holy Writ that "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren," and while he possessed many other traits of a fine Christian

character, it is certainly true that Major Millsaps "loved the brethren." Among his intimates were those great preachers of the Methodist Church, Bishops Galloway and Murrah, and the Hon. C. H. Alexander, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, who was one of the ablest lawyers and finest Christian gentlemen I have ever known.

We can truly say that Major Millsaps' long life was a benediction to those with whom he came in contact in business, in the church, in the state, and in Millsaps College. While he amassed a large fortune, he truly believed and lived the belief that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches and loving favour rather than silver and gold."

The ever expanding throng of young men who pass out into life through the portals of Millsaps College can find no better guide than to study the life and emulate the example of that able business man and courtly, kindly Christian gentleman, their distinguished Founder and continuing benefactor, Major R. W. Millsaps.